

New Advertisements.

Newmarket Mechanics' Institute Exhibition.
 Sheriff's Sale.—F. W. Jarvis.
 Paris Patent Grain Drill.—C. P. Reynolds.
 Intelligence Office.—Jas. Arthur.
 The Proof of the Pudding.—Dugald Crawford.
 Wanted.—B. Lee.
 Clover Seed.—J. W. Collins.
 Lessons in Music.—Mrs. S. S. Stirling.
 Burgoine Notice.—J. A. Webb.
 Burgoine Notice.—John Davis.
 Tenders.—Wm. Wallis.
 Epilog Fashions.—Miss Maguire.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Express Train - 8.40 a.m.
 Mail Train - 8.55 a.m.
 Moving North.
 Mail Train - 9.10 a.m.
 Express Train - 9.55 a.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 22, 1861.

General Summary.

§ B.W.W.—You must have patience; the article is not now—it will not fail by keeping until we can make time to examine it carefully.

§ Fourteen tenanted houses were destroyed by fire, in Victoria Street, Toronto, on Wednesday afternoon last. The damage is estimated at \$8,000.

§ ELINO BURRITT will lecture before the Aurora Mechanics Institute to-morrow (Saturday) evening, in the New Connection Church. Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock.

§ We are indebted to the member for North York for Parliamentary papers; the Clerk of the Assembly, however, whose duty it is to forward documents, appears to have forgotten us this session.

§ The Globe of Wednesday last, says:—"We learn from Quebec that the Governor General will not remain longer than three months in the Province;—that, in fact, he only holds office till his successor is appointed."

§ From the Toronto dailies we learn there is a prospect that street railways will shortly be constructed in that city. Mr. Easton is the contractor, and it is thought the line from King Street to Yorkville will be in operation by the first of August.

§ In our advertising columns will be found the Prize List of the forthcoming Exhibition of the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute, to be held on the 23rd and 24th of May next. We hope the friends of the Institution will lend a helping hand to the Committee, in order to make the display worthy of the place. The Committee, however, must calculate upon much gratuitous and unthankful labor; for past experience proves that, according to the amount of interest manifested by the controlling majority, a corresponding interest will be displayed by exhibitors. Unity of purpose and action will make the exhibition all its most sanguine friends have reason to anticipate.

§ In speaking of the illness of the Hon. George Brown, the Globe of yesterday says:—"In reply to numerous enquiries, we think it well to state that Mr. George Brown is still confined to bed, and we fear will not be abroad for some days yet. The statements of some of our contemporaries as to his malady are entirely erroneous. He has been suffering from an affection of the pleura, which has gradually yielded to the treatment of his medical advisers. We fully anticipate that Mr. Brown will be able to take his place in Parliament after the Easter recess in renewed health and strength."

Elihu Burritt.

This gentleman lectured before a respectable audience in Newmarket, on Wednesday evening last. Subject—"The higher law and mission of commerce." S. A. Marling, Esq., M. A., occupied the chair. The lecture was certainly a master-production, and called forth repeated plaudits from the assembly. Mr. Burritt has a happy faculty of clothing his ideas in beautiful and graceful language, which, together with the blending of natural objects to illustrate his subject, awakened an interest in his remarks not usually engendered by the elucidation of abstract propositions.

Opening of the Legislature.

The last session of the present Parliament was opened on Saturday last. The speech from the throne has disappointed nearly every one—even Ministerial journals find fault with its paucity and meagerness. Our readers will find it in another column,—and by referring to the same they will see nothing said about the questions harped upon by the Ministerial press, such as Federation, Grand Trunk Relief, the Census, etc., etc.—In fact, the Ministerial appear to think the whole duty of originating measures devolves upon the Opposition; and if we are to have Representation according to Population,—if we are to have existing grievances redressed,—if Upper Canada is to be raised to the position she ought to occupy—measures of relief will have to be brought forward by the Opposition.

No doubt the session will be a short one, and from all appearances, a General Election will immediately follow. The first division in the House, left the Ministry in an Upper Canada minority; and it is even hinted that the Government court defeat, with the view to a re-construction of the Cabinet. His Excellency cares very little who rules now, as he is to leave as soon as his successor can be appointed,—at least so rumor says.

This being the case, it becomes the friends of good government, the opposers of corruption and bribery—and the lovers of freedom, truth, and justice, to prepare for the coming contest. North North is sound to the core, and well prepared for the combinations and tergiversations of those who sympathize with JOHN A. MACDONALD & Co. The recent demonstration in honor of Mr. Wilson, furnished abundant evidence of her fidelity to Upper Canadian interests; and as in times past, so for the time to come, when an opportunity offers to express her sentiments at the polls, she will be found on the side of truth and justice.

Although our reports of Parliamentary proceedings, must, of necessity, be short, yet we will give the pith of the discussions and all important divisions, so that our readers may be prepared to form conclusions intelligently for themselves, with regard to the actions of their present representatives in Parliament.

The University Question.

Last week we published the Report of the Convention held at Richmond Hill, called to consider the above question; and although we have no desire at this time to discuss the matter at length, (having done so last year) we must express our dissent from the views and principles laid down in some of the resolutions adopted. Take this one, for instance:—

"That, in the opinion of this Convention such an University should be impartially constituted in respect to the various Colleges, and embrace upon equal terms and advantages, in regard to the University endowment, all the Colleges in Upper Canada, whether denominational or non-denominational, that teach the prescribed course of University education."

Now, the mover of that resolution, and we are persuaded many of the leading spirits in that Convention, are at present and have ever been opposed to sectarian education; and yet, in adopting the sentiments contained in the above extract, have avowed the very opposite of their former expressions. According to the principle laid down in this resolution, the question narrows itself to this: Is it right for the state to support sectarian or denominational education? If so, the Convention is right;—if not, they are wrong. The history of the agitation on the Clergy Reserve Question in Upper Canada affords abundant evidence that the people are decidedly opposed to any alliance between Church and State; and were the principles enunciated by the Convention to obtain, a combination of politics and religion would speedily follow, and we would again witness the most bitter feelings and animosity at the hearings—Clergymen, instead of performing their legitimate functions, would enter the lobbies of Parliament and become the humble supplicants for crumbs of state, as if their Master's Kingdom was of this world.

The argument that they merely take these funds to teach the branches proscribed by the Toronto University, is precisely similar to that used by the friends of sectarian education generally,—and there we leave it.

Wheat Purchased in Bradford.

The Bradford Chronicle gives a statement of the amount of wheat purchased in the Bradford market since September last, from which it appears that:

Geo. P. Dixon has bought - 30,330 29,046
 R. Cook & Co. - 21,340 32,205
 J. Brown & Co. - 12,331 17,936
 R. D. Stewart - 6,050 16,400
 D. Tushy - 21,400 17,709
 T. & S. Shepherd - 13,457 14,426
 Also, 5,035 bushels, mostly spring wheat, by Mr. Cockerton.

Making a Total of—
 Fall Wheat - 127,509
 Spring Wheat - 115,971
 Total - 243,379

We have no reason to doubt the correctness of our contemporary's figures, but the above sounds very like a "fish story," very I. Our reason for this remark, is the fact, that according to the foregoing, more wheat was purchased from September to March, than they shipped during the year of 1860—including four months embraced in the above returns.

Holland Landing Council.

A special meeting was held on the 21st inst. All the members present—Recco in the chair.

Minutes read and confirmed.
 A communication was read from Mr. D. McCague, Road Overseer, respecting an agreement for the Road through the Village.

Also, a communication from Mr. J. T. Stokes respecting the Clergy Reserve Fund.

A petition was presented from Henry Croxon and 39 others—praying the Council to pass a By-Law providing for the incorporation of the present Fire Brigade to the Village.

On motion, the Council went into committee of the whole on the communications and petition—Mr. Parsons in the chair.

Committee rose and reported on the letter from Mr. McCague, that the communication be considered this day six months.

That the communication from Mr. J. T. Stokes lie over until next meeting of East Gwillimbury Council.

That in reference to the petition of Henry Croxon and others, that a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Thorne and Parsons inquire into the law; also, into the circumstances connected with the present Brigade, &c., and report next meeting of the Council. The Report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Parsons, that the Inspector be instructed to repair the plank on the bridge leading from the tannery to the Railway Crossing and bring in the bill to this Council.—Carried.

Great Western R. R.

ASTONISHING REPORTS.

We clip the following from the published report of the Committee appointed to examine into the affairs and management of the above company. Until recently, the actions of this corporation have been considered above reproach; hence the revelations of the committee have taken every body by surprise.—The report says:—

"The total cost of the main line has been \$2,637,776, exceeding the estimate by about \$210,000. The Santa branch had cost \$210,732. The published accounts showed a net profit from the opening of the line to the 31st of July, 1860, of \$650,622, after deducting working expenses, interest on bonds, &c., and renewal of rails, sleepers, &c., \$22,093. The accounts enter into a detail of a sum, amounting to \$221,071, improperly treated as revenue in the different half-yearly

accounts up to July 31, 1860. They also state that, in addition to the amount expended in repairs, \$139,490 should have been provided under the head of out of revenue. Nearly the whole of the \$321,071 effect only paid dividends. They state that Mr. Byrnes was appointed managing director on the 16th of February, 1859, under an agreement that his salary should be \$1,200 per annum for two years, and thereafter \$1,500 per annum; and that he should, in addition, receive a commission at the rate of \$250 for every 1 per cent. over and above 8 per cent. per annum of dividend which the company earned or paid. Mr. Byrnes has received \$243,151 in respect of such commission. (In January, 1857, the dividend declared was at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, being the only dividend declared over 8 per cent. But it appears Mr. Byrnes has treated the dividend referred to the sinking fund in 1855 and 1856 as if they had been divided among the shareholders, and calculated his commission accordingly. In April 1857, Mr. Byrnes' salary was raised to \$2,000 per annum, at which it now remains. In the future working of the company there are several 'matters' which will require to be thoroughly examined and revised; among these are the expenses of management in Canada, the system of allowing nine officers of the company to sign and issue free passes, also the wear and tear system of carrying heavy goods at unremunerative freights. An efficient check should be organized with regard to the purchase of materials and stores for the use of the company; and, if possible, the conductors of the trains should be relieved from the responsibility of issuing tickets during the journey, and afterwards collecting them at the termination of each passenger's journey, the company having no check whatever upon the proceedings of the conductors. In the appendix will be found a statement showing the expenses of the London office, including the very objectionable item of £1,612 for directors travelling expenses, in addition to their fees. The committee, in bringing their remarks to a conclusion, state they have no hesitation in declaring their belief that, from the commencement of the undertaking to the present moment, the property of the company has been intrusted to persons wholly unworthy of confidence, and they recommend the shareholders to take the earliest opportunity of displacing the present directors, and of selecting others not only to superintend current affairs, but also to bring to a strict account all who may be found to have improperly possessed themselves of any part of the funds or property of the company; and, further, to take the best advice as to the nature of the proceedings to be adopted against those who have been implicated in any of the nefarious doings by which the shareholders have been so grossly deceived, and have suffered so severely. The committee had intended to have prepared a statement in detail of all the sums of money which have been either misappropriated or wasted; but time will not permit. It would be a long catalogue, and would probably amount to \$1,000,000, sterling.

The report of the year which has just expired will be laid before you immediately, and I hope you will have no reason for being dissatisfied with the results which they present. You will see that the reception of the Prince of Wales, whilst it was, we hope, worthy of the Province and of its illustrious guest, was conducted by the Commissioner of Public Works with due regard to economy.

I have again to ask at your hands the Supplies which will be required for the service of Her Most Gracious Majesty in the current year.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: I have now only to desire you to give your best consideration to the various subjects which I have touched, and I offer an earnest prayer that God will aid your councils, and will bless our people with his choicest gifts.

Legislative Council.

By Telegraph.

QUEBEC, March 16.

On the Speaker taking the chair, Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet introduced an Act relating to Common Schools.

Hon. Mr. Speaker reported the speech from His Excellency.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, the speech will be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The following gentlemen were introduced and took their seats:—Hon. Messrs. Merritt, Sir Allan McNab, Foster, Reesor, Proulx, Letellier, Jeffrey, Gouvenant, and Hamilton. The House then adjourned.

House of Assembly.

QUEBEC, March 16.

On the return of the Speaker to the House, Mr. Craig and Mr. Parry were introduced and took their seats.

It was then resolved that the Address, in answer to the Speech, should be discussed on Monday.

The Speaker informed the House that a special return had been made in reference to the Sheffield election. Subsequently on the motion of

Mr. Lonsgrave, the poll-books and other documents were laid on the table.

The Speaker also stated that during the recess he had received a paper from Pierre Hout, Esq., which purported to be the resignation of his seat for East Quebec, but considering the resignation under the circumstances to be contrary to law, he had declined to act upon it. He had also received from Isaac Buchanan, Esq., a paper purporting to be the resignation of his seat, but as the seal of the hon. gentleman was not attached to it, thereby confirming it as his solemn act, he had declined to receive it.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved the adoption of a resolution, declaring, first, that members whose seats are contested are to withdraw while the subject is under debate. Second, pledging the House, to proceed with the utmost severity against members guilty of bribery or other corrupt practices. And third, declaring the offer of money or other advantage to a member to be a high crime and misdemeanor.

After some further routine business the House adjourned.

After routine business Messrs. Byrnes and MacKenzie were introduced and took their seats.

On motion of Attorney General Cartier the House proceeded to the Order of the Day, which was the consideration of His Excellency's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session.

Mr. McBeth then moved the Address, seconded by Mr. Caron.

The first clause was put and carried.

On the second clause being read, which related to the Prince of Wales' visit, Mr. Gossage intimated that there was to be an amendment submitted to this paragraph, but it appeared it was not yet printed.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Parry then moved as a question of privilege, that as from an examination of the poll books of the municipality of the township of Granby in the county of Sheffield, it appeared that gross irregularities had occurred in connection with the entries in the said poll book, in violation of the freedom of election and in breach of the privileges of election, the returning officer be brought to the bar of the House.

After some discussion the debate was postponed.

The House then adjourned.

QUEBEC, March 19.

The House met at three o'clock.

After routine business, Mr. Mongeais was introduced and took his seat.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, which was the consideration of the second paragraph of the address, relating to the Prince's visit.

The debate was resumed by

Mr. Ferguson, who moved in amendment, "That while our gracious Sovereign has acknowledged the loyalty which greeted His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to our shores during the last year, and while that visit will long be held in grateful remembrance by Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this great appendage of her empire, this House feels bound to express to Your Excellency its deep regret that owing to the unwise counsel tendered to His Royal Highness, the feelings of large classes of Her Majesty's subjects were insulted, their rights ignored, and much political and religious excitement engendered, detrimental alike to the peace of the country, and that full and unreserved equality of the rights and privileges which all classes of the people should constitutionally enjoy."

Mr. Ferguson congratulated the country on the visit of the Prince, as tending to produce many happy results. Yet several untoward circumstances had unfortunately marred its complete success. The first was the insult offered to the Presbyterians through Dr. Matheson on the occasion of presenting the address

of that body. The next was the insult to the Methodists through Dr. Strong. The Masons were also insulted by not being allowed to lay the corner stone of the new Parliament buildings with Masonic honours, as they had been invited to do. The last, though not least insult was that offered to the Orangemen. If one thing more than another has calculated to cause heart burnings, it was the shameful treatment which they had been subjected to. In Prince Edward's Island a Masonic address was received and replied to, but rejected here to pave the way for the slight to Orangemen. Mr. Ferguson then severely condemned the Duke of Newcastle. He hoped the Ministry would be able to say the Duke was entirely to blame for the great calamity his advice to the Prince brought upon the country.

Mr. Sicotte held that under Responsible Government, Ministers were responsible for the letters written by the Governor at Ottawa.

Mr. White reminded the House that when the question of reception was up last year, the Attorney General declared the Ministry would take the responsibility upon themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Atty. Gen. Cartier said they were only responsible for spending the money. (Ironical cheers.) The Prince stood in the place of the Queen, who was always attended by responsible advisers, and the Canadian Government could not take their places.

Mr. McGe thought it highly desirable that it should be ascertained who was responsible, or whether any one was responsible for the errors and blunders which marred the Prince's visit. He had taken the liberty to predict this time twelve months, that an attempt would be made to stand between the Prince and people in an unconstitutional manner. He had based this prediction on the disregard for constitutional forms exhibited by His Excellency on former occasions, and by the uniform subservience of the present advisers of the Governor. During the entire visit from Gaspe to Hamilton, the Governor constituted himself the sole representative of the Province. It was as if Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and elsewhere. Now, we did not—no, we could not—know the Governor personally in any such capacity. Who they could be held responsible to? The Ministry who represented him in the House. They were alone accountable to the House, and if Mr. Ferguson would only make material change of holding those responsible over whom alone the House had control, he (Mr. McGe) would cheerfully vote for the motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald followed. He considered the conduct of Ministers a great slight to the House. They seemed determined not to express an opinion, or reply to a question relating to matters which had excited a great deal of painful feeling throughout the country. It seemed the fact really was, that the gentlemen who occupy the treasury benches, knew enough of the Governor to be careful not to tender advice to His Excellency which was likely to be rejected, for fear of consequences. Their silence was no doubt very discreet, and perhaps saved them their places, but they abandoned their duties, and surrendered rights entrusted to their care.

From the first moment of the arrival of the Prince at Quebec, the management was an error. At that reception even the cabinet of the city had precedence of the Legislature. All that was foreseen when he (Mr. Macdonald) made a motion to leave the management of the visit to a Committee chosen from both sides of the House. This they refused, and they said they would assume all the responsibility. Perhaps now they would be glad to have some one to share with them the blame; but Ministers were now asked a simple question, and they remained silent.

Mr. McGe asked if the official Gazette did not direct addresses to the Prince to be sent to the Government?

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said—Only for the convenience of the Duke to frame replies. Mr. Hillyard Cameron took the same view as himself of the proper advisers of the Prince, and when he wanted to present the Orange address, applied to the Governor. The Duke never shirked the responsibility for the proceedings in Canada, but always avowed it.

The Duke said that imperial considerations alone prevented the address being received. As to the slight on the Masons, it was not likely that the Duke should insult them, seeing he was a distinguished Mason himself. As a citizen and representative of Kingston he (Mr. Macdonald) gave way and thought the Duke would have exercised a sound discretion if he had permitted the Prince to land at Kingston, but he gave no advice as a Minister of the Crown.

After the evening recess,

Mr. Sicotte argued that the Government must be held responsible for the circumstances attending the royal visit, etc.—the British system of Government was subverted.

Atty. Gen. Cartier answered Mr. Sicotte. He said that friendship had long existed between them, and he was sorry now to encounter Mr. Sicotte's opposition. Should that opposition result in placing Mr. Sicotte in his (Mr. Cartier's) position it would not affect their friendly feelings.

Mr. Foley denied that the Duke of Newcastle was chargeable with the insult offered to Dr. Matheson and the Methodist body, representing a Protestant constituency. He (Mr. Foley) had no hesitation in declaring his entire approval of the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle. The responsibility for these blunders was attributable alone to the Provincial Government, who were answerable to Parliament for the acts of the Governor General. The affront came directly from the Governor. If Mr. Ferguson were sincere he would have censured them in a direct manner, as his motion really did indirectly. It was a misfortune that no demonstration could take place under the auspices of Government with some religious difficulty arising in connection with it. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Coxson said.—One Minister says the course of the Duke was wise and proper, another says it was unwise and insulting. How then would Ministers vote on the question at issue? He could not admit the manner in which the Attorney General West referred to the Duke in his absence. But this was a bad habit of that gentleman. Others had a right to complain of a similar course and understand attacks from the same quarter. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the Attorney General would not have used in presence of the Duke the language he had employed in his absence.

Mr. John Cameron pointed out how capriciously the Government had changed their ground relative to the motion of the member for Cornwall since last Session. Then they were all responsible, now they claimed not to be at all responsible.

Mr. Gossage held that Ministers must be held responsible. He could not believe that the letters addressed to Mayors of cities were promulgated without the privilege of Government. It seemed to him Government reckoned upon the docility of Orangemen and were deceived by the "no surrender" men of Kingston. He denied that the resolution charged responsibility on the Duke.

Mr. Macdonald said he could not say whether he should be able to reconcile the differences of gentlemen on his side by the amendment

ment he intended to propose, but at least he would try to satisfy himself. He agreed with the members who had just spoken, that advice given to His Royal Highness from whatever quarter it came, was unjudicious and unwise. He did not believe there was any ground to apprehend collision or bloodshed from the participation of Orangemen in the demonstrations in honor of the Prince. Whether suggested such an idea did not understand the loyal feelings of the people of Upper Canada. Being unwise, the next question was who gave the advice? It was evident the Duke could not advise the Prince on a matter of which he knew nothing. He must receive information from some one, and from whom ought he to get it? The Governor General of course. Who advises him? His responsible Ministers. Now either they advised the Governor or they did not. If they did, and he the Duke acted upon it, then ministers should defend that advice, and not shirk the responsibility; if they did not advise, then they abdicated their functions and deserve censure. He wished to amend the resolution so as to cover the whole ground. He moved that all the words after "unwise counsel," be struck out, and "which obtained or to the education of their functions by the responsible advisers of the Crown in this country, or both the feelings of large classes," &c., be substituted. "This placed the blame of the unwise advice on the proper shoulders." Mr. Macdonald then argued the constitutional question, that denying imperial ministers have any right to usurp the functions of advisers of the Governor in the colony. Who were responsible for the preservation of the peace, who were called upon to direct the civil and military force to repress riot? The local Government and not the Duke. It followed that they should advise on all matters by possibility affecting the public peace, and this was exactly such a case. His amendment would censure the unwise advice they gave it, and condemn the breach of duty if they gave none.

Mr. Ferguson said his motion went far enough in declaring that the Government had given unwise advice, and if earlier Ministers must leave their seats.

Mr. Foley said Mr. Ferguson was putting a bombastic motion which wouldn't carry, and ought not to be pressed. Mr. Ferguson didn't want to turn the Ministry out. (Mr. Foley wouldn't support the amendment either.)

Mr. White seconded Mr. Macdonald's amendment.

The members were called and the vote taken on Mr. Macdonald's amendment.

YEAS—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Burwell, Clark, Connor, Craig, Fingleton, Gould, A. P. McDonald, Macdonald, McKellar, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Walker, Powell, Purdy, James Ross, Lykes, Tynan, Wm. Scott, Somerville, Strickland, Walbridge, White, Wilson, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Albion, Baby, Beaudin, Benjamin, Bureau, Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Chauvin, Chapais, Cimin, Couture, Daut, Deschamps, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dufréne, Ferguson, Ferries, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Gowan, Heath, Hebert, Holmes, Hunt, John, Labrie, Locoste, Loframboise, Langevin, Lumbe, Lussier, Lussier, MacBeth, Attorney General Macdonald, D. A. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, McCann, McGe, Millican, Monaghan, Morin, Morrison, Paré, Piche, Playfair, Pope, W. P. Powell, Price, Roblin, Rose, R. W. Scott, Sherman, Scott, Simard, Simpson, Sider, Smith, Starnes, Tasse, Tett, Thibodeau, Webb—57.

Ferguson's amendment was lost—14 to 85.

The Ayes being Aikins, Bell, Burwell, Cameron, Craig, Ferguson, Gould, Gowan, Parry, Rykert, Somerville, Tett, White, and Wright—14.

The House then adjourned at 11.30.

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LL persons having claims against the Estate
 of the late J. R. W. Esq. of Yongo-Street,
 at Gwillimbury, are requested to present the
 same for consideration to Mr Wm. Wallis, of New-
 market. Also, all persons indebted to the said
 Estate, are desired to call and settle before the 1st
 of March next.
 Wm. WALLIS, } Executors.
 Wm. R. WALLIS, }
 JOHN KELLY, }
 Newmarket, Jan'y 3, 1861. 16-17

Union Street, 29th / **JOHN COWIESON.**
Oct., 1861. 4x3

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The world-renowned author, in this admirable treatise, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be actually removed without medicine and without

gent surgical operations, baggies, instruments, gages or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure as certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

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**MEDICAL HALL,
NEWMARKET.**

MR. NASH having recently returned from Europe, and the United States, takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, for their patronage conferred upon him for the last twenty years and solicits a continuance of the same. He begs to state that he has imported a

RUGS AND CHEMICALS,
which he will dispose of at a small remuneration.
has a very extensive assortment of Trusses,
Rubber Bands, Syringes and Sponges, also a va-
riety of Surgical and Pharmaceutical apparatuses.
Pure Cod Liver Oil always Fresh.
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ANDREW HENDERSON.
 Newmarket, Jan'y 23, 1861. 11-30

EADY MADE CLOTHING
 AT **TORONTO PRICES.**
ANDREW HENDERSON,
 Newmarket, Jan'y 23, 1861.

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 Messrs. JACQUES & HAY,
 THE Largest Establishment in Canada, at
 UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES!
 Messrs. Jacques and Hay are so well known throughout the
 Province, that it is unnecessary to state the quality of their
 goods.

ance, having been established for nearly 20 years by manufacturers of Furniture, that it is unnecessary to say anything with regard to the durability of any article turned out of their shops. The subscriber is prepared to produce certificates of noted individuals, testifying to its durability, six years out of the same establishment.

ANDREW HENDERSON.
New market, Jan'y 16, 1821. *et-23*

corner of Main & Mill Streets,
NEW MARKET.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same.— He would intimate that he has now on hand and constantly receiving a large and

Consisting, in part of
Bureaus, Tables, Cupboards, Bedsteads,
Centre Tables, Sofas, &c.,
He is also manufacturing
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
on good **SPLIT TIMBER**, and warranted to

CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
 Merchants Furnished on *SHORT NOTICE*. Coffee,
 Ready-Made,—Harris to Lot. *of* Coffin
 Linings always on hand, and for Sale. *of*
 SAMUEL ROADHOUSE.
 Newmarket, February 14, 1861. 16-1

Ernest Mary	Hooper William
Enoch Thomas	Huxtable Mr
Erasmus Walter	Howie Miss
Ernest F	Hutchison Samuel
Ernest Mr H	Johnston Miss Fanny
Ernest Henry D	Irvine James
Ernest James	James-Jose Ann
Ernest William	King Miss C
Ernest Henry	Leighton Thomas
Ernest Miss Mary F	Mason D

Mary Ann
 Thomas R. L.
 Meher Jr John
 McArthur O.
 Nicholas James
 Polky Edward
 Porter William
 Peters on Thomas
 Reardon Samuel
 Sweet Elizabeth
 Fied Peter
 Shain Thomas

nick John Wrench David
WM. ROE, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, Mar.
1st, 1864,

Mr Hannah	Merrison Miss Mary T
Mr John	Mullen Miss
Mrs James	McDonald Her Peter
and Mrs	Donald George

Major Rose Ann
 Major James
 Major Isabella
 Major George
 Major George
 Major Hiram
 Major Nial
 Major William
 Major William
 T. Fisher

CHAS. ROBIN, *Paragon*

